Western Carolinian.

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BY PHILO WHITE.

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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

From the Raleigh Register.

It is a fact, no doubt known to many of our readers, that for some years past ARCHIBALD D. MURPHEY, Esq. of Orange County, has been engaged in collecting materials for an extensive work on N. Carolina. We have called the attention of the public to this subject now, because, through the information of a friend of Mr. Murphey, we are enable to present something like an outline of the work.—The civil and military history of the State will be divided into two parts; the first embracing our Colonial history, and the second, our history since we became a sovereign State. By way of introduction to the first part, the discovery of Columbus, together with the state of Italy in his time, and the reasons which induced men of existence to adopt the belief of the existence of a continent west of Europe, &c. and the discoveries of the two Cabots, will be presented—after which follows the history of the Charters which have been granted by Royal Authority for colonizing North-Carolina, including the first charter and that granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, whose expeditions, efforts to plant a colony and failure, with his character, trial, execution, &c. will be embodied in the work. The history of the Indian Tribes of Carolina, their territory, population, military force, moral and social character, &c. form the next head in the subdivision of the subject; after which, the progress of the Colony is considered. Under this general head, the author treats of the division of the territory presented, in, 1. Virginia—2. N. C. & 3. South-Carolina—Wars with the Indian Tribes—the Charter granted to the Lords Proprietors, with the history of the Proprietary Government——surrender to the Crown—history of Ld. Granville and his agents in North-Carolina—commencement of the feuds between the Church of England and the Dissenters, with the history of them during the Colonial Government. This brings the writer to the establishment of the Royal Government in the Colony, the disputes between the Governors and Colonial Assemblies, with the firm conduct of the latter—the extortion of Lord Granvillle's Agents, of Clerk of Courts Sheriffs corruption of the Judges, &c. all leading to the history of the Regulation War, as it is termed --the progress of public discontents, &c. withdrawal of Governor Martin—call of a Convention at Hillsborough, its acts, the Governor's proclamation, &c. &c. The subject is thus brought down to the formation of a new plan of Government, Declaration of Independence, &c. It is intended also, that the first part shall embrace a connected history of the legislation of the colony, its Judicial history, history of manners during the colonial government, and a statistical view of the State during the same period, population, revenue, &c.

The second part, viz. our history since 1766, commences with a general view of the state of the American Colonies from 1770 to the Declaration of Independence. Causes of discontent with the mother country, and the measures adopted by the colonies, come next in order. Then follow, preparations for war, first measures of N. C. Assembly on the subject—call of Continental Congress at Philadelphia, 1775—measures recommended to the colonies—commencement of hostilities with the mother country, &c. The history of the War, so far as connected with the Work of the author, the organization of the Government in North-Carolina, and the Acts of Assembly relative to the Continental line of the State, are next given, and we are thus brought to the Treaty of Peace. The author then briefly reviews the state of Society during the struggle, the suspension of Courts of Justice, &c. &c. and in considering the history of the provision made for the troops of the Continental line, he gives in detail an account of the Certificate debt of North-Carolina, different denominations of Certificates, account of each, plan for redemption, &c. and a history of the paper currency of North-Carolina, different emissions, amount, plan for redemption, &c. The next subject is the progress of Society and manners after the progress of Society and manners after the war closed, appointment of Alfred Moore, Attorney-General—General Davie—influence of these two gentlemen upon the state of manners, inspiring respect for the Courts of Justice, &c. organizing of the Courts under the new Government— political condition of the State from the close of the war to the meeting of the Federal Convention—Formation of the Federal Government—Proceedings of North-Carolina on the Federal Constitution, its adoption, &c.—History of the cession of Tennessee to the United States—Establishments of the University of North-Carolina—funds set apart for it—History of this Institution, its resources, defects in its charter. The political history of the State, from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the year 1825, is next considered. Origin of political parties—causes why North-Carolina has not occupied her proper place in the Confederacy—History of the Legislation of the State, from 1776—Judical History, History of Manners, &c. Finances—Internal Improvement—History of, Plans, &c. Statistical view of the State. The work will contain also, Biography of eminent men of North-Carolina, with Portraits of them, and will be enriched with a Map of the State, and Maps of the several Counties. There are other subjects connected with our history, the details of which, though consisting of events occurring at different periods, will probably be distinctly presented, in a connected manner—such as the history of the settlement of our Boundary, of the several religious denominations, of the Declaration of Independence by the people of Mecklenburg, in 1775, of the Cape Fear Association, and of the North-Carolina Bar.

The Geology and Mineralogy of the State, 1. Of the main ridge of mountains—2d. Secondary ridges—3. Table Lands—4. Alluvial region—5. Valleys of the primary Rivers, &c.—Elevation of each above tide water. The meteorology of North-Carolina in each of the foregoing divisions, Mean Temperature, Humidity of the Atmosphere, &c. and with the aid of men of science, the Botony of the State will also be allowed a place in the work.

We have thus given to our readers, at some length, the substance of the information which we have received, as we cannot but believe it will be interesting. A history of North-Carolina has long been a desideratum among our most intelligent men, and we heartily congratulate them on the prospect of receiving one at the hands of their distinguished compeer, Mr. Murphey. Williamson's History is miserably defective, scarcely the skeleton of a history. Judge Martin, now of Louisiana, but formerly of this state, had, before he left us, collected many materials for a history of the state, which he carried with him. It is now some 15 years or more since, and we have heard nothing of his work. His supply of materials, we are informed, was very good, far better than that which has been within the reach of Mr. Murphey; for Judge Martin having first undertaken the task, collected the originals of many manuscripts of which no copy was left. If Judge Martin does not intend to finish his work, it is much to be wished that his materials could be procured and placed in the hands of Mr. Murphey. It is, in our view, an object so desirable to have a good work on North-Carolina, that the attention of our Legislature would not be improperly directed to this subject.

In addition to the above, we learn, that Mr. Murphey will probably publish, during the next session of the Legislature, a pamphlet, containing at length an analysis of the proposed work.

THE WESTERN LAKES.

We extract the following account of the great Western Lakes, from an essay published in the New York Statesman:

1. The Ontario is 180 miles long, 40 miles wide, 500 feet deep; and its surface is computed at 218 feet above the elevation of tide water at Three Rivers, 270 miles below Cape Vincent.

2. Erie is 270 miles long, 60 miles wide, 200 feet deep; and its surface is ascertained to be 565 feet above tide water at Albany.

3. Huron is 250 miles long, 100 miles average breadth, 900 feet deep, and its surface is near 595 feet above the tide water.

4. Michigan is 400 miles long, 50 wide, depth unknown; elevation the same as Huron.

5. Green Bay is about 105 miles long, 20 miles wide, depth unknown; elevation the same as Huron and Michigan.

6 Lake Superior is 480 miles long, 109 miles average width, 900 feet deep, and its surface, is 1048 feet above the tide water.

Hence it is easy to calculate that the bottom of Lake Erie is not as low as the foot of Niagara Falls; but the bottom of each of the other lakes, it will be observed, is lower than the surface of the ocean.

Lake Superior is the head fountain, the grand reservoir of the mighty volume that fills the rivers, expands into lakes, and roars over the cataracts of the Niagara, St. Lawrence, &c. After making a semi-circle of five degrees to the south, accommodating and enriching one of the most fertile and interesting sections of the globe, it meets the tide a distance of 2000 miles from its source, and 5000 from the extreme point of its estuary on the Atlantic coast.

LARGE ESTATE.

Lord Breadalbane's estate, which supports a population of 13,537 persons, commences two miles east of Tay Bridge, in the county of Perth, and extends westward ninety-nine miles and a half to Esdale, in Argyleshire, varying in breadth from three to twelve and fifteen miles, and interrupted only by the property of three or four proprietors, who possess one side of a valley or glen while Lord Breadalbane has the other; so that, varying his direction a little to the right or left, he can travel nearly one hundred miles, from east to west, on his own property.

Sir Galbraith Lowery Cole, the Governor of [the Dutch Island] Mauritius, has issued a singular proclamation from the Government House, Fort Louis, requiring proprietors of estates, lessees, and other occupants, to deposit at the civil commissaries of their respective quarters, in the course of the year, *ten* birds' heads, or *twenty* rats' tails, at their option, for every slave in their possession. The birds' eggs, young birds, or rats, found and destroyed in their nests, shall be counted in common with others. A penalty of six sols is fixed on every bird's head and rat's tail not furnished. Every head of an ape or monkey shall be received as equivalent to six rats' tails, or twelve birds' heads. All those races are considered destructive to the harvest and culture on the island.

Among the bequests of the Will and Testament of the late Pauline Buonaparte, (Princess Borghese,) we find (says the London Courier) the following:

"To Jerome's son born in America, by Miss Patterson, 20,000 francs.

"To her brother Joseph 'she directs no legacy, he not being in want thereof, as he is better provided with the goods of forune than his brothers are. She requests him, however, upon the present occasion, to accept the sincerest assurances of affectionate regard.'

"To her niece princess Louisa, 50,000 francs.

"To her nephew Napoleon, son of her 'brother the Emperor, the villa and possessions of St. Martino, on the island of Elba; the *lavabo* of porcelain used at the coronation, as it will remind him of one of the most glorious epochs in the life of his late father; also the box for perfumes, and the little bijoux of gold devised to her by the emperor—' the whole as tokens of her tender affection for him.'"

The principal part of her estate she leaves to Louis, Jerome, and Caroline Buonaparte.

TAX ON INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Called for by Drunkards themselves.]

On Thursday, says Noah's Advocate, the officers brought up an old offender, as a confirmed drunkard and vagabond, one who had been often arrested and permitted to run loose, upon promise of amendment. While his commitment to the Penitentiary, for four months, was making out, he begged to say a few words; and being an intelligent man, he delivered himself in the following manner:

"May it please your honor, I am an Englishman by birth, and have been frequently drunk in old England, but never punished for it. I was not in that country as I am in this, and it arose from the extravagant price of liquor. Here, in this free and happy country, as you call it, I can get drunk for three cents; you have no excise, you have no tax upon liquors, you sell for three cents that which in England would cost a shilling sterling; you throw temptation in the way of a poor devil; he yields to the infirmity of his nature, and you then lock him up in prison for four months. I am an honest man, though I do get drunk, and the Scripture says 'an honest man is the noblest work of God,' *but when these words were written, America was not discovered*, for you tempt us to sinning.

"You can fly to arms to preserve your liberties, you can shed your blood in defence of your country; yet you cannot prevent the awful increase of drunkards. You want moral courage to adopt the only and the sure remedy, which is to lay a tax upon spirituous liquors so as to place them out of the reach of the poor and laboring classes, who will then be as sober of compulsion, as they are now drunken upon attraction."

So saying, with a profound bow, he walked off, in custody of the officer.

The following is a list of the highest edifices now known in the world, with their elevation:

Names and situation.	*Eng. Feet.*
Pyramid of Gizeh in Egypt,	543
Steeples of the Catholic at Cologne,	501
Steeple of the Minster at Ulm,	481
Steeple of the Cathedral at Antwerp,	476
Steeple of the Minster at Strasburg,	486
Pyramid of Cleops in Egypt,	452
Steeple of St. Stephen's at Vienna,	446
Cupola of St. Peter's at Rome,	432
Pyramid of Cephrenes in Egypt,	422
Steeple of St. Martin's at Landshut,	421
Steeple of the Cathedral at Cremona,	396
Steeple of the Minster at Friburg,	395
Cupola at the Cathedral at Florence,	384
Steeple of St. Persino, in Saxony,	382
Cupola of the Cathedral at Milan,	357
Steeple of the Cathedral at Utrecht,	356
Pyramid of Sackkarah in Egypt,	356
Steeples of Notre Dame at Munich,	348
Cupola of St. Paul's at London,	347
Steeples of St. Anscharius at Bremen,	345
Steeple of the Cathedral at Magdeburg,	335
Steeple of St. Mark's at Venice,	329
Cupola of the Jesuits' Church at Paris,	314
Assinelli Tower at Bologna,	314
Steeple of St. Mary's at Berlin,	302
Cupola of the Invalids at Paris,	295

SPLENDID SIMILE.

The whole universe is your library; conversation, living studies, and remarks upon them are your best tutors. Study then the VOLUME OF NATURE. For Nature and Reason, never split upon the same text. The globe on which you tread, and the wide expanse you behold, make but a small edge of its title-page. Its contents are bound in imperial folio, lettered with the stars, and given to each subscriber, gratis. Consistency presents Christianity in her finest attitude, in all her lovely preparation of figure, and correct symmetry of feature. Consistency is the beautiful result of all the qualities and graces of a truly religious mind, united and brought into action, each individually right, all relatively associated.

A cockney, walking one morning in the country, observed a female standing at the door of a decent farm-house. Thinking to show his wit, he inquired, if the pigs were fed? to which she answered, "You know best whether *you* have eat your breakfast."

"The New Jury Law, forming a tittle of the code of legal proceedings, according to the plan proposed for the Statue Law of the Realm," had just been published in England. It proposed an alteration in the Law System of the British Realm; and the Ministry and his Majesty have agreed to reduce them to the standard of common sense and equal justice. *After they have done it*, we presume the Americans will *imitate* their example.

MANAGERS' OFFICE.
(By Authority of the State of New-York.)

SPLENDID LOTTERY,

TO be drawn in the City of New-York, on the 4th of January, 1826, and finished in five minutes. 45 Numbers—6 Ballots to be drawn, each ticket having 3 *Numbers in combination.* J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, *Managers.*

SCHEME OF THE
New-York State Literature Lottery,
CLASS 5, FOR 1826.

1 prize of	$100,000 is	$100,000
1	do.	50,000	50,000
1	do.	20,000	20,000
1	do.	10,500	10,500
2	do.	5,000	10,000
4	do.	2,500	10,000
10	do.	2,000	20,000
39	do.	1,000	39,000
78	do.	500	39,000
468	do.	100	46,800
4,446	do.	50	222,300
5,051 Prizes,			$567,600
9,139 Blanks.			

Less than 2 Blanks to a prize.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets $30 | *Quarters,* $12 50
Halves, 25 | *Eigths,* 6 25

This is the most magnificent Scheme that has ever been offered for the patronage of the friends of Lottery adventure in America. The small number of Tickets, and the unexampled demand for them, is a sufficient warrant, that there will not be a chance left, for weeks before the day fixed for the drawing, and that the price of Tickets will shortly rise to 60 dollars.

☞ Gentlemen are therefore requested, to by early in their application, as all orders actually mailed before the rise, will be entitled to be supplied at the present rates.

. Notes of the Bank of the U. States and its Branches, and, generally, the Notes of all Banks that pay specie, received at par.

Also, Mercantile Drafts at sight, on any of the large Cities, and Prize Tickets received freely in payment.

All Letters to be post-paid.

The Mails may be relied on as being perfectly safe for all remittances.

YATES & M'INTYRE,
10wt89 *Washington City.*

TO FARMERS.

A Valuable Tract of Land

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a *Plantation* situated in Buncombe county, about 12 miles south-west of Asheville, on a Creek called Hommany. It contains between 7 and 800 acres; 150 of which is cleard, and now under cultivation; the balance is all well timbered, and a considerable portion of it of an excellent quality. There is on the primises, two dwelling Houses, and two Barns, &c.; and from its local situation, would suit to be divided into two *Farms.* The advantages attached to this *Farm*, are, perhaps, not exceeded by any in this country; it having a good outlet to an excellent summer range for stock, an excellent mill-seat, on a stream that runs through the land, that affords at all seasons of the year a sufficient supply of water for both a grist and saw mill.

It will be sold very low, and for the greater part of the price, a credit of one, two, and three years will be given, and possession had immediately. For further particulars, appy to the subscriber, living in Asheville.

SAM'L. CHUNN.
Asheville, N. C. Oct. 28th, 1825. 5t87

A first rate tract of Land

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable tract of *LAND* commonly called the *Leper tract*, lying in York district, South-Carolina, on the Catawba River, and containing about one thousand and sixty acres. The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the attention of the *cotton planters*; and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living near Centre Meeting-house, Iredell county, N. C.

A. J. WORKE.
August 23rd, 1825. 3mt86

NOTICE.

ON the Tuesday of the Court of Iredell county in February next, all the remaining unsold lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at the court-house in Statesville. Persons claiming lots for which the deeds have not been recorded and registered, are notified, that unless they produce their titles on or before that day, the lots claimed by them will also be sold. Six months credit will be given on all purchases under one hundred dollars; and twelve months for all purchases above that amount. Purchasers must give bond and approved security.

ABSALOM K. SIMONTON,
MICHAEL RICKART,
WESTLEY REYNOLDS,
ROBERT WORKE,
3mt91 JOHN H. M'LAUGHLIN,
September 28, 1825. *Commissioners.*

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, on Sunday night, the 6th inst. a bright sorrel *Horse*, five years old, all his legs white nearly up to his knees, with a large blaze in his forehead. I will suitably reward any person who will take him up, and give me notice, so that I get him; or notice may be given to the post-master in Charlotte, or in Salisbury.

MOSES NEELY.
Steel Creek, Mecklenburg county, N. C. Nov. 15, 1825. 3 2t87

Declarations in Ejectment,
For sale at this Office.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co.

HAVE received from England, their fall importation of *DRY GOODS;* which they offer to responsible country dealers, on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any house in the United States.

Their assortment comprises almost every article, of foreign and domestic manufacture, that is required in a country store in North Carolina. They sell only by *Wholesale.*

November 1st, 1825. 5t90

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

B. Oliver & Co.

New Wholesale and Retail Store.

THE subscriber having connected himself with McCauley and Cochran, Commission Merchants of Philadelphia, under the firm of B. Oliver & Co. in this place, for the purpose of carrying on extensively, the Mercantile Business, and to that end have purchased on the best terms in Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

which they offer either at wholesale or retail for cash or country produce, at the market price. They therefore invite the public in general, and country merchants in particular, to call at their store, a few doors above the Lafayette Hotel, and examine their stock of Goods before they purchase elsewhere B. OLIVER.

Their Goods consist in part of the following articles:

Common, fine and extra superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres
Blue mixed, striped and Safford fine blue Satinets
Point, Duffel and rose Blankets
Coarse woollen cloth for negro clothing
Red, green, yellow and printed scarlet Flannels and Baize
Caroline, Circassian and real tartan Plaids
Gentlemen's camlet and plaid cloaks, ready made
Ladies' plaid do.
Black, green, crimson, purple, blue and French gray, figured and plain bombazetts, new and fashionable patterns
Corduroy and bang-up cords
Black and bordered Waterloo and merino Shawls and points
Canton, Nankin and mandarine Crapes and Robes
Black, green and straw colored Italian Crapes
Lustring, Levantine, sarcenet, Persian, Florence and Italian Silks, of different colours
Black and shaded gros de Naples Silk, a new and elegant article
Rich figured black gros de ta do.
Black and white Sattins and Flushings
Cockemore, barage, love, damask, mandarine, chintz, fancy plaid and other Handk'fs.
Bandanna silk, children's, choppa, English and German flag Handk'fs.
Black, red, green, cotton and silk Velvets
Swansdown, Marseilles, patriotic, eagle, Washington and real London Vestings
French, Grecian, rainbow, power-loom super fancy, Turkey, red and Bolivar stripe prints
Tambored, loom, sewed, plain and figured mull, jaconet and Swiss muslins
Plain, figured, book and cambrick muslins
Cotton, worsted and silk Hosiery
Lustring, Mantua, stamped, feathered edge and rich figured sattin Ribbons
Mull and jaconet muslin Robes, bordered and richly flounced
Long-lawn, thread and imitation Cambricks
Curls, head ornaments, wreaths and artificial flowers
Plaid, lippit, apron and furniture checks
Washington, Jackson and Bolivar stripes
Irish linen, diaper and steam loom Shirtings
British and German Osnaburgs
Black and brown holland, buchram and padding
Men's beaver, buck, dogskin and woodstock gloves
Ladies' kid, beaver and York tan gloves
Black and white silk do.
Tortoise tuck, long and side combs
Mock tuck, long and side do.
Domestic plaid and ginghams
Linen and cotton bed ticking
Floss cotton, patent and nuns thread
Brown, bleached and sea island shirting and sheetings
Straw and Leghorn Bonnets
Men's common and beaver Hats
do. white and black wool do.
Ladies' leather, sealskin, morocco, prunel and Valencia shoes and pumps
Men's coarse brogans, Monroe, cordevan and wax calfskin shoes and shoetees
Whittemore's cotton and wool Cards

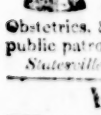
GROCERIES.

Coffee and sugar, young hyson, gunpowder and imperial Teas
Pepper, spice, ginger and nutmegs
Cotton bagging, rope and twine
American and Swedish iron and share moulds
American, German and English blistered Steel
Wrought and cast nails
Dupont's gunpowder
Window glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12
Spanish brown, white lead and red lead
Glauber and Epsom salts
Alum and starch
Country and Holland Gin
French brandy, cherry and malaga Wines

together with a large assortment of Hardware, Cutlery and Hollow ware.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 825 3t87

Doctor E. N. Gaither,



HAVING established himself in Statesville, respectfully tenders his services to the public, in the several branches of his profession, viz: Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, &c. and hopes to share a portion of public patronage. 6t91

Statesville, Nov. 17, 1825.

House to Rent.

THE *House and Lot* in the town of Salisbury, lately occupied by Mr. George Locke, and formerly by Alexander Prohock, dec'd. is now to rent. Apply, in Salisbury, to

ALFRED MACAY.

Nov. 14, 1825. 8t

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES L. LONG, *Ex'r.*

Dec. 24, 1825. 4t

LATE OMISSIONS.

POPULATION OF NEW-YORK.

The N. Y. Statesman, in speaking of the population of the City of N. York, gives the following:

The city contained, in 1790,	but 33,131
1800,	60,489
1810,	96,373
1820,	123,706
1825,	170,000

and has averaged, for the last 70 years, from one eighth to one tenth of the whole population of the State, which will now propably amount to one million and a half of free inhabitants.

The "Queer Town."—A paragraph has lately travelled the rounds of the newspapers, that in Martinsburg, the seat of justice for Henry county, Va. there is not a woman to be found, &c. Wishing to ascertain the correctness of this statement, we lately made inquiry of a gentleman who is occasionally at that place, and he informs us that there is not a *white* woman, but that there are several *black* ones in that place. It contains two taverns and two stores, besides a few other houses. *Fincastle (Vir.) Paper.*

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

The *Eagle Bank* of N. Haven, has, it appears, come forth at last with a statement of its affairs, and such as it is reported to us, it exceeds in its beggarly account, the worst fears of those who yet feared the worst. The Trenton State Bank Expose, is, if possible, exceeded by it.

The annexed summary of the exhibit of the Bank was brought by a passenger arrived in this day's steam boat from New Haven, in the papers of which place of last evening, the publication of the bank was made. It will speak for itself. One single item of the account explains all the rest.

One million six hundred and forty thousand dollars of doubtful debts! due to a bank whose capital was only about $600,000.

	DEBT
234,000 good	400,000 bills
50,000 bad	700,000 post notes
1,640,000 doubtful	84,000 savings bk.
60,000 mortgages	628,000 capital
11,000 real estate	91,000 in suit
	48,000 deposits
$1,996,000	$1,946,000

We learn by a gentleman from Chestertown, the trial of John Conners has closed; that the Jury, after about an hour's deliberation, acquitted him upon the force of the evidence of gentlemen from Millersburg, in Kentucky, that Conners, at the time of the murder of Miss Cunningham in Cecil, (with which he was charged) was at Millersburg, in their employment. We learn that this case has presented a singular instance of contrariety of proof of the indentity of person, and of a man avowing himself a murderer, and of a Jury being satisfied that such avowal was untrue. *Balt. Morn Ch.*

COMMODORE PORTER.

It is said that measures had been taken to restore this distinguished officer to his rank, which were frustrated by the unguarded letter which the Commodore wrote in reply to the invitation to a dinner from some of the citizens of Washington. Gen. La Fayette, a few days before he embarked for his native country, urged the President to suspend the sentence of the Court Martial, and reinstate the Commodore in his rank, adding that he should consider it as a favor granted to himself from the United States. The President yielded, and determined when Com. Porter should pay his final visit to La Fayette to meet him, and present him with his sword. At this juncture Com. Porter received the letter of invitation to a public dinner, which drew from him, in reply, such expressions of dissatisfaction with the Navy Department, as rendered it no longer proper for the President to pursue the benevolent course he had intended. *New-York Observer.*

The following is stated to be a chemical analysis of a cheap commodity, sold in England under the denomination of port wine:—spirits of wine, 3 ounces; cider, 14 ounces; sugar, 1 1 2 ounce; alum, 2 scruples; strong decoction of logwood, 4 ounces.

Medical.—From a lecture delivered at the opening of the medical college, in the district of Columbia, it appears that the state medical societies are 20, the periodical medical journals 10, the hospitals and infirmaries for the sick about 200, and the regular physicians not less than 10,000 in the United States.

GAMBLING ON A LARGE SCALE.

The Count Salvinsky, a Polander, has recently lost at piquet 20 000 acres of woodland, and a chateau situate in Saxony The Prince Dologoronky is the winner. The Count Salvinsky is the same person who at Constantinople won of the Captain Pacha, at a game of chess, 12 slaves and 16 000 leopard skins, the former of which he set at liberty, and the latter sold in Hungary for 70,000 florins.

THE GREAT MATCH RACE.

We have heretofore published the result of the great match-race, over the Long Island course, between the Virginia mare *Flirtilla*, and the northern mare *Ariel*. We subjoin some further particulars:

From Noah's Advocate, which generally is disposed to put the best appearance upon any unfavorable circumstance respecting New-York, we copy the annexed: *Pet. Int.*

"There have been many long and dull faces in our city yesterday, and sundry inquiries respecting a brother editor, who is in largely on the losing side. The private bets have been prodigious, and are estimated at from $100,000 to $300,000. The Southern gentlemen declare that they have got back all the money they have lost, with interest.

"We do not wish to add to the gloomy reflections of the losers by any remarks on the subject, but we cannot avoid entering a protest against this ruinous system. The purse which is made up by many persons is not complained of, but it is the multitude of private bets which grew out of the contest, and are now pressing heavy on the individual losers."

The Editors of the New York Gazette endeavour to place things in the best possible view for their friends; they say:

"We understand that the Southern Sportsmen went into Wall Street yesterday morning and purchased SPECIE with their winnings at the match race between *Ariel* and *Flirtilla*—and to provide against mishaps by flood, having met enough (in the greater) by field, they took the precaution to effect insurance."

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Several arrivals at New-York from London, Liverpool and Havre, have furnished Foreign dates to the 12th ult. Many interesting extracts are given below, among them that stating the arrival of La Fayette is the most gratifying.

Alderman Venables stationer, is elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

The Pope was said to be dangerously ill.

The British Parliament was further prorogued to the 5th of January.

The frigate Brandywine arrived at Havre on the 4th of Oct. with Gen. La Fayette; and Mrs. G. W. La Fayette with her three daughters and two sons, were waiting her arrival at Havre. The liberal party at Paris, were preparing to give Gen. La Fayette a grand dinner on his return.

The last London papers contain the particulars of Gen. La Fayette's farewell scene at Washington.

When the frigate Brandywine arrived at Havre with Gen. La Fayette, she saluted the forts of that place, who returned the salute by an equal number of guns. On the day after disembarking, the General departed for his country seat, accompanied for two leagues by a numerous cavalcade, consisting of young men of the principal families of the town and its environs.

An order in Council had been sent to the London Custom House, to stop the clearance of any vessel for the Mediterranean having arms and ammunition on board.

The Swedish government has refused permission to Swedish subjects to navigate the vessels recently sold to S. America.

The French squadron from Virginia, arrived at Brest Sept. 29th.

Advices from Calcutta to June 7, state that the British had taken Donabew, and the King of Ava had sent proposals for peace.

Mr. Somerville, American Minister to Sweden, Commodore Morris of the Brandywine, and Captain Read, were in Paris on the 11th.

Mr. Brougham is said to intend to visit the United States.

The remains of Madame Joseph Bonaparte which have lain eleven years in a vault in the church of Ruel, were tranferred to the tomb which has been raised to her memory by her children in one of the lateral chapels.

A letter from Madrid of Sept. 17, states that Mr. Everett, the American Minister, had presented his letters of credence to the King. He stated that the President desired nothing but to accord with his Majesty for the adoption of all the measures calculated to strengthen more and more the relations of good understanding which exist between Spain and the United States. His excellency added that the President had invested him with the powers necessary to settle amicably some differences that had arisen between the two Governments.

The London papers contain numerous accounts respecting the Greeks, which represent their affairs in a prosperous manner. Ibrahim Pacha had been defeated in his second advance upon Napoli, with the loss of 1600 men, and his energies are represented to have been paralized and cramped by the step the Provisional Government of Greece had taken in seeking the protection of England.

A Vienna paper states that Reschid Pacha, had collected troops, and was again proceeding to renew the siege of Missilonghi—his head depending on its capture. The place was open on the sea side, and has received large supples of provisions and ammunition from the Ionian Isles.

Zante dates of the 4th September, state that the Greeks were preparing at Hydra an expedition of 30 0 men to make a landing at Crete. It was reported at Napoli di Romania, that the 7000 Egyptians entrenched at Arachova have been cut off and annihilated by Colocotroni.

Trieste articles of Sept. 21st, say, the Greeks have taken several European vessels, laden with warlike stores, from the Turks.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

A bill passed this body on the 20th ult. for the relief of married women, whose husbands have either left them, or driven them from their homes; also a bill giving the builder of a house a lein on the property, until the work is paid for.

A bill has been read a second time, by a vote of 21 to 16, requiring that a plantiff, before he can obtain a *ca. sa.* shall swear that he believes the defendant has some of his effects concealed, with which he could pay a part of the debt; and subjecting such plaintiff to the penalties of perjury for taking a false oath.

A resolution was laid before the Legislature, to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting free persons of colour from voting at elections; taxing them higher than at present; and also in relation to the power of the Legislature to cause their removal out of the State.

A bill was introduced to establish a Medical and Chirurgical Society in the State. This institution to consist of two boards of censors, one in East, and one in West Tennessee, to examine and license future applicants for practice as physicians; a heavy penalty to be imposed on those who may attempt to practice without such license. A bill was also introduced to prohibit Treasurers, Solicitors, &c. from holding more than a single appointment.

On the 21st, the Judiciary Committee reported a bill repealing the old Court of Appeals, and providing for a new one with three Judges only. The bill also establishes Chancery Courts to be held by two Chancellors, one in East and one in West Tennessee. The Court of Appeals is to have appellate jurisdiction only. A bill was passed, the same day, establishing a register's office in the Western District.

The Legislature has been in session five weeks; and, it is supposed, will sit for five weeks longer, as there is a great deal of important business which has not yet been brought under the notice of that body, to be acted on.

NEW YORK CANAL CELEBRATION.

[From The New York American, Nov. 5.]

The celebration of yesterday was every thing that heart could desire. It was the appropriate expression by a great and free people, of their joy at the completion of a work alike useful and magnificent, achieved by their own unaided means, industry, and self-denial, and of which the influence, moral and political, will extend to the remotest times, and to the most distant quarters of our union.

The Heavens, too, smiled on the happiness of man. A more beautiful day never dawned. When the gaily decorated steam and canal boats, with their countless passengers, were drawn up off the battery, at about half past 9 o'clock, in preparation for their departure toward the ocean, a spectacle was presented, which not only has never been equalled, but which no other place in the world has the means of equalling. *Twenty one steam-boats*, besides canal and pilot boats, barges, and a ship, all dressed out with flags, and alive with happy human beings, brought within the distinct view of tens of thousands of delighted spectators, and surrounded with a scenery of which the beauty is no where to be surpassed. It was a glorious sight, and on a most glorious occasion.

To those who were not present yesterday in the city, it is quite impossible to convey any thing like an idea of the scene. It was altogether the most impressive we have ever witnessed; and the conduct particularly, of both actors and spectators, was orderly and decorous, not only beyond all former example, but beyond, we are bold to say, any thing that was ever seen any where amidst such an immense mass of people. There were independently of about five thousand persons who walked in the procession, probably near one hundred thousand lookers on, of every age, and description, and degree, from puling infancy to spectacled old age, countrymen and citizens, gentle and simple.

A KING IN THE U. STATES.

Noah's Advocate of the 10th inst. contains the following singular communication:

FROM THE N. Y. NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

If I understand the language of Mr. King, no suit has been commenced to get back the papers left with him for safe keeping by General Hamilton.

Will Mr. Hamilton, who, I understand, says a suit has been brought against Rufus King for withholding papers, be so good as to let the public know what those papers relate to?

It has been surmised that they relate to the congress held at Philadelphia in 1786.

Was Rufus King a leading member of that congress, or was he not? Will Rufus King himself, or by proxy, deny, that at that meeting, and with his approbation, Baron Steuben was authorized to treat with PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA, to induce him to undertake the government of this country? Did the Baron propose to the Prince to accept the government of the United States? What was prince Henry's answer to the proposition?

[The Richmond Whig says it is easy to discover, that the insidious object of this piece is to raise an opposition in the U. S. senate to the confirmation of Mr. King's appointment of Minister to England. The Whig goes on to observe:]

That there was, however, about the year 1786, when the old articles of Confederation had proved inadequate to consummate the liberty of the country, a slight manifestation of a willingness in some to return to monarchy, founded on the despondency occasioned by the confusion of public affairs, and the belief that the people were incompetent to govern themselves, is proved by the correspondence of Gen. Washington himself, who in a letter to Gen. Knox, expresses his astonishment, "that men who had been Republicans, spoke of a King without horror." This feeling went so far, that Prince Henry of Prussia, a brother of the great Frederick, was designated by a few, as a fit person to wear the crown of these States. But that the proposition in any form ever reached the deliberations of Congress, or received the sanction of Rufus King, or the virtuous Steuben, is undoubtedly false and malicious.

TENNESSEE AND GEN. JACKSON.

IN SENATE—THURSDAY, OCT. 6.

Mr. Kennedy submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas the free expression of opinion, in regard to public measures, being an inalienable right secured to the citizens of this great Republic by the fundamental principles of our happy Constitution, the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, assembled at the seat of government, regarding this right as secured, and deeming it advisable and proper to recommend to the citizens of this Union, a person qualified to fill the office of the Chief Magistracy of the United States, again venture to offer to their consideration, their distinguished fellow-citizen ANDREW JACKSON. In expressing for him their decided preference, they feel a strong assurance that they are influenced by no motive of state pride or personal considerations; they are alone actuated by a desire to promote the public good, and preserve in purity the happy institutions of their common country. A personal acquaintance with the man, his uniform political course, his unbending integrity, and devotion to his country, amidst trial and danger, and, above all, his high-minded and disinterested course, during the last session of Congress, when the highest office known to a free people was apparently within his grasp, all point to the conclusion, that there is no citizen, whether in peace or in war, in whom this country can, and should more securely confide. To his merits as a statesman, to those of his own State who have had so many and abundant proofs, no reference need be made, while the whole country is full of the knowledge of that sincere devotion he gave to the interests, the happiness, and glory of this nation, in the hour of trying necessity. Eulogy and praise form no part of our object—they have already been loudly spoken by the American people. In making these expressions, we but give utterance to the feelings of our fellow citizens, who have honored us with their suffrages—and we cannot but yield our implicit and unlimited confidence in that man, whom no danger could prompt to surrender the least of our rights or hope of personal aggrandizement induce to depart from the rigid rule of right and duty.

With such a person at the head of the affairs of this great Republic, we may repose in security that none of our constitutional privileges or national rights will be compromitted; while a cheering hope will arise, that these plain republican habits and principles, which have characterized our country, and which, if we would remain a happy, free, and united people, must be maintained, will again spring into existence, and grow into fashion.

We claim no right to dictate or forestall public sentiment; we profess no such principles; we profess no character but of Americans and of freemen, claiming the common privilege of opinoin, when ours and our country's interest is involved, intending only respectfully to submit our opinions to the consideration of our fellow citizens. We profess not to be the partizans of any man or set of men; neither are we controlled in the least by aught of sectional inducement. All we desire is to present for consideration the appointment to the first office in the nation, such an individual as we are persuaded will guard his trust with fidelity; preserve scrupulously the multiplied and happily arranged checks and balances of our government—and who will maintain and lead us safely on in the great cause of Republicanism. Such a man, we believe our fellow-citizen ANDREW JACKSON to be; Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That Gen. Andrew Jackson, of this State, be recommended to the freemen of the United States, as a fellow citizen, who, by his numerous and faithful public services, in the field, his energy and decision, his political qualifications, and strict adherance to the principles of Republicanism, merits to be elected to the office of Chief Magistrate of this Union, at the next Presidential Election.

The House of Representatives adopted this preamble and resolution, with but one dissenting voice.

NEW MEDICINE.

A communication in a Philadelphia paper states, that Mr. George Carpenter, a chemist of that city, has recently discovered and obtained from the bark of one of our native trees, (Cornus Florida,) a concentrated active principle, somewhat analagous to Quinine; and by experiment is found to be fully equal to that important remedy in the cure of Agues and Intermittent Fevers, and bids fair to become an important addition to the Materia Medica.

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 29, 1825.

The Legislature of Georgia assembled in Milledgeville on Monday, the 7th inst. In the House of Representatives, T. W. Murray, Esq. of Lincoln county, (a Clarkite) was elected Speaker, by a majority of 13 votes over Mr. Hudson, (a Troupite) of Putnam county. From this, it would appear that the Clarkites have something of a majority in the lower house. In the Senate, it is conceded by their opponents, they have a decided majority. The Speaker of the Senate, however, was not chosen at our last dates from Milledgeville. We have seen (in the Savannah Georgian) about one half of Gov. Troup's message to the Legislature, (published in the Milledgeville papers *before it was delivered to the Legislature*, a practice in Georgia which, we believe, does not obtain in any other state in the Union.) The Governor seems to have, in some degree, moderated his tone, in regard to the general government; he however dwells with some warmth, upon an "extraneous influence" in the late election in that state—taking care to give Col. Crowell (the U. S. Agent among the Cherokee Indians) many a hard slap in the mouth, for the part he took against his (Troup's) election. We are inclined to think, however, all things will be settled, in peace and harmony, between Troup, Gaines, Crowell, the United States, &c.

☞ Since the above was in type, we have seen the whole of Gov. Troup's message, as well as the result of the election of Speaker of the Senate: Mr. A. B. Powell (a Clarkite) received 35 votes; Mr. Stocks, (a Troupite, and Speaker last session) received 23 votes. Mr. Powell was accordingly elected.

The circuit court of the United States, for the North-Carolina district, met in Raleigh on the 12th, and adjourned on the 15th inst.

A man by the name of Hinton McKinney, was tried on the 14th, for embezzling money from letters entrusted to him as mail carrier, somewhere below Fayetteville; and he was convicted; but owing to some informality in the proceedings, judgment was not passed on him; he was, however, again indicted, and is to be tried at next term.

Another youth, also a mail-carrier, was put upon his trial for improperly delivering a letter intrusted to him: he plead guilty; but judgment was not taken against him, as the act he had committed was one of youthful indiscretion, rather than of guilt.

HIGH BLOOD HORSES.

It is stated by a correspondent of the American Farmer, that Col. Sewel, and Saml. Hollingsworth, Esq. of Elkton, (Maryland) are the owners of four colts, two years old—two of them sired by the celebrated horse Eclipse, of New-York, and the other two by the high-blooded horse Tuckahoe, owned by John S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore; for which they were offered $2000, by a company of gentlemen in New-York. But such were the expectations of the proprietors of these fine animals, that they refused the offer.

TENNESSEE BANKS.

The Nashville Republican states, that a joint committee of both branches of the Legislature, have visited Nashville, and have examined into the affairs of the New State Bank; it is understood they approve of the manner in which the Bank has been conducted, and speak favorably of its present condition.

Hugh L. White, Esq. has been unanimously elected by the Tennessee Legislature, a Senator in the U. S. congress from that state, in place of General *Jackson*, resigned. The Nashville Republican states that this choice gives universal satisfaction; and Judge White carries with him great reputation into the Senate, which he will doubtless sustain, if not increase.

Another destructive *Fire* has visited the City of Boston; it raged about two hours and a half before it was subdued; a great number of the most elegant and costly buildings in the city were burnt: the loss of one firm, Messrs. Wells & Lilly, Booksellers, is estimated at from 50 to $80,000! No probable estimate can be made of the whole loss: it amounted to millions of dollars—more than a dozen such villages as ours are worth.

It is stated in the New-York Courier of the 12th inst. that the *Banks* of that city have, from the late disasters of the Eagle Bank of Connecticut, and the Trenton Bank of New-Jersey, been compelled to adopt a regulation not to receive the notes of any country bank which does not pay specie, on demand, for its paper.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ORDINATION.

On Saturday, the 12th of November, the Rev. *John Silliman* was ordained at Morganton, Burke county, N. C. by the Presbytery of Concord, as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place and vicinity. The Rev. Joseph E. Bell preached the sermon, the Rev. John M. Erwin offered the consecrating prayer, and gave the charge to the newly ordained bishop, and the Rev. Joseph D. Kilpatrick addressed the people. All the exercises were appropriate and impressive, and, we believe, *deeply interesting* to a very respectable congregation.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, on the Sabbath, in the presence of a numerous and solemn assembly, to a larger number of communicants than we ever saw at Morganton, on any former accasion. Both on Saturday and the Sabbath, the sensibilities of the people were frequently much excited: Eyes filled with tears, and countenances indicative of deep and intense feeling, were visible in every part of a very crowded church: momentous realities of eternity seemed to occupy every mind.

We doubt not, but the friends of Christ were refreshed and strengthened by new communications of Divine Grace, and sweet foretastes of that blessedness and felicity with which "a stranger doth not intermeddle." And we cannot but cherish the hope, that some who had hitherto, in a great measure, excluded religious subjects from their thoughts, were brought to see their danger, whilst out of the Ark of Safety, and exposed to the everlasting displeasure of a righteous God. It is our most affectionate desire, and most fervent supplication to the God of all grace, that any salutary impressions made on the minds of individuals, may not be effaced, till they cordially embrace the Savior as He is offered to them in the Gospel.

The induction of an able and faithful minister into the sacred office, however it may be regarded by the world at large, is an event of incalculable importance.—It is intimately connected with the everlasting destiny of many precious souls; inasmuch as the message which he is called to deliver will prove either "a savor of life unto life," or "a savor of death unto death,"—not merely to all his hearers, but to *all* who come within the sphere of his pastoral labours. In reference to the immense responsibilities and endless consequences connected with the holy ministry, well may we exclaim, with an apostle, "*who is sufficient for these things?*" It is the consolation of the devoted minister, that his *sufficiency is of God.*"

From the permanent location of Mr. Silliman at Morganton, we anticipate propitious results. Called in the Providence of God, as we believe he is, to labour in a region distinguished for the intelligence, the refinement and the hospitality of *many*, and for the piety of *some*, of its inhabitants,—a region distinguished, also, for the salubrity of its climate, and still more so, for the beauty and grandeur of its scenery, what but the blessing of the Great Head of the Church is needed, to form as happy a state of society as is consistent with the imperfections of our present existence?

A SPECTATOR.

The following toast was given by Mr. Calhoun, at a dinner given to him in the city of Raleigh, on the 11th instant:

N. Carolina: the first to assert American Independence; she will be among the last of the States to abandon the principles in which that great event and our admirable political institutions originated.

Gen. Gaines passed through Fayetteville, on the 15th inst. on his way to Washington City. The General's health was so bad, as frequently to interrupt his progress.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

It will be seen, by our extracts of foreign news, that Gen. Lafayette has arrived safely at Havre, in France, where he met part of his family, and proceeded, the next day, on towards his paternal estate at La Grange. As grating as it must have been to the ears of the Royalists, they were compelled to hear the *enthusiastic* demonstrations of national love and respect, with which the French people welcomed to his native country, the veteran disciple of liberty in two hemispheres. It was thought the royal party would endeavor to suppress any attempt to honor Lafayette, in a public manner, on his arrival in France; but it seems they did not hazard the attempt. It was said he would be complimented with a public dinner in Paris, the capital of the French Empire.

By a letter from Lieut. Gregory, who was left in command of the U. S. ship Brandywine, after Com. Morris and Capt. Read left her, to visit Paris, and other parts of Europe, it appears that the ship, after leaving Havre for the Mediterranean, (her ultimate destination) encountered a most tremendous storm, which compelled her to put into the port of Cowes, (in England) for safety; where, Lieut. Gregory observed, she would have to undergo some repairs, such as a little caulking, &c. having, in the storm, sprung her upper bends so as to cause her to leak a little. But it is a sufficient refutation of the exaggerated account published by the Democratic Press, the Nat. Intelligencer, etc. (of the ship's having sprung a leak on her passage out to France, of so alarming a nature, as to cause fears of her not being able to reach a port in safety,) that she should sail from Havre for the Mediterranean, without undergoing any kind of repairs.

We learn, from a letter written by a gentleman in Camden, S. C. to his friend in this place, that the trial of Mr. *Ciples*, for the alleged murder of Mr. John Adamson, both of Camden, took place on the 18th inst. After the testimony had been heard, and the counsel prepared to offer their arguments to the jury, the foreman rose, and informed the court the jury was desirous of hearing no argument; they accordingly retired, and in about *five* minutes returned a verdict of "not guilty." This trial had excited intense interest, not only in Camden, but in distant sections of the country.

"Salisbury" shall appear in our next paper. We shall be glad to receive from him other communications, on the same subject.

"S. T." (from Greensboro') shall find a place in our next: it is already in type, but was crowded out by a press of other matter.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS.

A correspondent in Wilkesboro', advises us, under date of the 17th inst. that there is in circulation, in that section of country, *twenty dollar* bills on the Planters and Mechanics Bank of S. Carolina signed "T. Blackwood, President, and "Daniel Revenel, Cashier." By close inspection, it may be observed that Blackwood's name is engraved; the paper is rather thinner and whiter than the genuine; and "S. Ca." in the engraving, is not very well done; but the spurious notes can very easily be passed to those who are not much in the habit of handling money.

Two men have lately been out in the adjoining state of Tennessee, passing the above described counterfeit money; they imposed $190 on a couple of Farmers, in the counties of Green and Sevier, who have been in the county of Wilkes, in search of the counterfeiters. One of the rogues, by the name of *Bumgarner*, (who is said to be from Lincoln county) has been in custody of an officer, but was suffered to escape. This base money is supposed to be from the manufactory of *Twitty & Co.*; and no doubt Bumgarner has an abundance of it with him; and if suffered to roam at large, he will most assuredly impose more of it on innocent people. Should he be apprehended, information may be addressed to George Bush, Sevier court-house, Tennessee.

GUATEMALA, or CENTRAL AMERICA.

It is stated in the National Journal, that Anthony J. Canas, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Guatemala, (or Central America) arrived in Washington City on the 11th inst.—It was to this Republic of the South, it will be recollected, that Mr. Mann, and Mr. Miller, both of this state, were deputed as charge de affaires; both of whom died before reaching their destination—Mr. Mann, before leaving the state; and Mr. Miller, after getting as far as Key West.

The intrepid Ærial voyager, Madame Johnson, was to have made her second excursion from Castle Garden, New-York, on the day of the Canal Celebration, but owing to the balloon's not being sufficiently inflated, or some other cause, the lady did not ascend. The mob enraged at the disappointment, tore the balloon to pieces. This may, perhaps, have been a fortunate circumstance for Madame Johnson, for, as she is said to have "*landed*" in a pond after her first voyage, who knows but what her second *landing* might have been in one of Mr. Spafford's flying clouds.

Fayetteville Sentinel.

Married,

In this county, on the 17th inst. by W. Harris, Esq. Mr. Eli Smith, of Davidson county, to Miss Catharine Bean, of Rowan.

Also, in this county, on the 17th inst. by Wm. B. Wood, Esq. Mr. Hezekiah T. Harrison, to Miss Margaret Cowan.

In Montgomery county, on the 17th inst. by the Rev. John Culpeper, Mr. Thomas Austin to Miss Eleanor McDaniel.

DIED,

In this county, on the 19th inst. John P. Hodgens, Esq. in the 36th year of his age.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, near Mocksville, Rowan county, on the 13th ult. Mrs. Ellen Jones, widow of the late Maj. Isaac Jones, aged about 56.

Also, near the same place, on the 14th inst. Walther Gaither, Esq. aged about 54 years.

In Anson county, on the 3d inst. after a short illness, Charles Hunt, Esq. attorney at law, aged about 28 years. Mr. Hunt was a native of this town. His unaffected manners, and benevolence of heart, conciliated the respect of all his acquaintances; and his habits of industry and application, would soon have gained him a very respectable standing at the bar.

In Boston, on the 4th inst. the Hon. William Gray, one of the most enterprising and opulent merchants in the United States.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Nov. 17.

Cotton, 12½; flour, fine, scarce, 5½; superfine, 6½; wheat, 1 a 1 25; whiskey, 40 a 42½; peach brandy, 50 a 60; apple do. 45 to 50; corn, 65 to 70; bacon, 6 a 7½; salt, Turks Island, 70 a 80 per bush.; molasses, 4 ½; sugar, muscovado, 12½ a 14; coffee, prime green, 21 a 22 2d and 3d quality, 18 a 19; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 85 a 80; tallow, 7 a 7½; beeswax, 30 a 32½; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron 5½ a 5½, pr, 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. *Observer.*

CHARLESTON PRICES, Nov. 14.

Cotton, S. Island, 45 a 50; stained do. 20 a 20; Maine and Santee, 24 a 30 cts.; short staple, 13 a 14 cents; Whiskey, 30 cents; Bacon, 3 a 6½; Hams, 9 a 11; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 20 a 22; Coffee, Prime Green, 19 a 20. Inf. to good, 15 a 18.

N. Carolina State Bank Bills, 3 per cent. Newbern and Cape Fear do. 3 per cent. dis. Georgia do. 2 per cent. dis.

Cottons.—The momentary depression in this article at the close of the last week, occasioned by the unfavorable advices from England, has since subsided, and the new crop of Uplands is selling at the highest rates of the preceeding week. The demand is principally for the French market. About 300 bales of the old crop were sold during the week at 10 cents.

Cotton bagging.—A public sale of 500 pieces Dundee Bagging of fair quality, went off at 17½ to 19 cents cash.

CHERAW MARKETS, NOV. 15.

Bacon, 7 to 8; Brandy, apple 30 to 40, peach 50; bagging 20 to 30; butter 15 to 20; coffee, prime, 20 to 24; cotton 11 to 12½; corn 70 to 80; flax-seed 80 to 85; flour 7 to 8; lard 7 to 8; molasses 45 to 50; oats 40 to 50; sugar, prime 12 to 14, common 9 to 11; salt, Liverpool 80 to 90, Turks Island, &c. 75 to 85; tallow 8 to 10; tea, gunpowder and imperial 1 50 to $1 75; wheat $1 to $1 25; whiskey 40 to 42. *Gazette.*

By Saturday's Mail.

THE LEGSLATURE.

We learn from the Raleigh Register of the 22d inst. that the Legislature of this State, in pursuance of the requisitions of the Constitution, assembled in the City of Raleigh on Monday, the 21st. In the Senate, *Bartlett Yancey*, Esq. was chosen Speaker, and the old Clerks and Door keepers were re-appointed without opposition.

In the House of Commons, Augustin H. Shepperd of Stokes county, John Stanly of Newbern, and John Scott of Hillsborough, were put in nomination for Speaker; and on the first balloting, the result was as follows:

Stanly,	59
Shepperd,	28
Scott,	26
James Iredell,	6

Sixty being a majority, no choice was made, and the House proceeded to a second balloting, which resulted as follows:

Stanly,	76
Shepperd,	22
Scott,	18
Scattering,	4

Mr. Stanly was declared to be duly elected, and conducted to the Chair, from whence he made his acknowledgments to the House in an appropriate address.

The former Clerks and Door-keepers were appointed.

Cotton sold in Petersburg, on the 15th inst. at from 13¾ to 14¾ cents. And in Fayetteville, on 17th inst. at 12 to 12¼.

In New-York, at our latest dates, upland cotton was selling at from 12 to 15¾ cents.

At last dates from England, (16th Oct.) cotton was selling at from 6¾ to 10 pence sterling.

Academical Instruction.

THROUGH the solicitation of his friends and employers, the subscriber has agreed to continue the usual course of his academical instructions, at Fort Defiance, near Statesville, Iredell county, N. Carolina, during the ensuing year. The terms are as follows: Every young man will be required to produce satisfactory testimonials of his sobriety and temperance; no young man will be admitted, who has been suspended or expelled from any similar institution; no student will be admitted for a term less than two sessions;—the first session to commence on the 2d of January, and end on the 7th of June, the second session to commence on the 8th of June and end on the 16th of Nov. The price of tuition will be $10 per session, to be paid at the close of each session. The price of boarding, including washing, firewood and candles, will be $7 per month to be paid at the end of each session. JOHN MUSHAT.

Nov. 18th, 1825. 86

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Allemong & Locke*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands will present them for payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allemong, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

EZRA ALLEMONG,
GEORGE LOCKE.

Salisbury, July 1, 1825. 63

EZRA ALLEMONG

Returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has purchased the

Stock of Merchandize

of Allemong & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms, at the stand formerly occupied by Allemong & Locke, at the north corner of the court-house. The favors of those who patronize him will be thankfully acknowledged—they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th inst. an indented apprentice to the blacksmith's trade, by the name of Alfred Rex, aged about 15 years. All persons are forwarned from trusting said apprentice on any account, as I will not pay any debt of his contracting. Five cents reward will be given for his apprehension, but no charges paid. PETER J. SWINK.

Nov. 25, 1825. 3t88

Negroes to Hire.

AT the plantation of the late William C. Love, dec'd. will be hired to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 29th Dec. (being the first Thursday after Christmas) from

50 to 70 Likely Negroes,

the property of the said William C. Love. Among these Negroes, are some of the best field hands, and house servants, in this section of country.

E. YARBROUGH,
Adm'r. on estate of Wm. C. Love.

N. B. All persons having negroes in their possession, belonging to said estate, are desired to be punctual in having them at the above named premises, on the day of hiring. E. Y.

2t87.

NEW STORE.

GEORGE W. BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he is now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods,
Hardware, &c. &c.

which he intends selling at a small profit, *FOR CASH ONLY.*

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825. 82

Walter Gaither's Estate.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late Walter Gaither, dec'd. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those to whom the dec'd. was indebted, will present their accounts for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. A. B. JONES, *Administrator.*

November 21, 1825. 4t87

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the eleventh of this inst. a bound boy, by the name of *Andrew Ray*, about seventeen years old. I forewarn all person or persons of harbouring or trusting him any thing on my account. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the Runaway, but no other charges.

HENRY RIPPLE.

Hopewell, Stokes county, N. C.
November 14th, 1825. 3t87

New and Magnificent Scheme.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore,
November 1st, 1825.

WE have the pleasure to present the handsomest and comparatively most brilliant Scheme, ever offered to the public.—The price of Tickets only *Ten Dollars*, with the Capital Prize of the immense magnitude of *one Hundred Thousand Dollars.* The manner of Drawing, it will be noticed, is under another of the Specifications of the Improved Mode, secured by Letters Patent under Seal of the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

and under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the *Governour* and *Council.* Tickets only Ten Dollars.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

100,000 DOLLARS!

The next *Grand State Lottery* of Maryland, the whole to be completed in one Day, on Wednesday, the 15th February next, *One Hundred Thousand Dollars* Highest Prize.

GRAND SCHEME:

1	100,000	100,000
1	30,000	30,000
1	20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
15	1,000	15,000
10	500	5,000
50	100	5,000
100	50	5,000
100	20	2,000
500	12	6,000
10500	10	105,000
11280	Prizes.	$303,000

Every Prize subject to a deduction of Fifteen per cent.—and payable sixty days after the Drawing, but for which, as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, the CASH can be had the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

Mode of Drawing;—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put, the Prizes *above* the denomination of $4, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,500 Prizes of $10, will be awarded to the Tickets, the Numbers of which end with the terminating figure of either of the Three first drawn Numbers from the wheel of *different* denominations.

To illustrate which, suppose that 13,562 be the first drawn number, then every ticket in the Lottery ending with the figure 2, will be entitled to a prize of Ten Dollars—then suppose that No. 1,365 be the next drawn from the wheel, then all the tickets ending with 5, will also be entitled to a prize of Ten Dollars each—and in like manner suppose that No. 29,768 be the third drawn from the wheel, then all the tickets in the scheme ending with the figure 8, will also be entitled to a prize of Ten Dollars each.

This mode of Drawing will permit the whole Lottery to be completed at *one Drawing*—and a Ticket drawing a superior Prize *will not be restricted* from drawing an inferior one also.

Whole Tickets,	$10	*Eighths,*	1. 25
Halves,	5	*Quarters,*	$2. 50

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, 114, *Market-street, Baltimore;*

Where in late State and other Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 Dollars, 3 of 50,000 Dollars, 5 of 40,000 Dollars, 5 of 30,000 Dollars, 12 of 20,000 Dollars, 17 of 10,000 Dollars, 32 of 5,000 Dollars, &c. &c. &c. AND WHERE MORE CAPITALS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, *Baltimore.*

☞ *Cohen's "Gazette and Lottary Register,"* which will be published immediately after the drawing, will contain the complete List of Prizes, and will be forward *gratis*, to all who purchase their Tickets at *Cohen's Office*, and who signify their wish to receive the same.

Baltimore, November 11, 1825. 3t88

THE MUSE.

FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MY FATHER'S GRAVE.

Deeply enshrined 'neath the blue sea's wave
Is the coral cell of my Father's grave;
A sweep of the hurricane's widest breath,
Conveyed his form to the realms of death:
He sunk 'mid the sea, and his fun'ral knell
Was the peals of thunder that round him swell;
And the light that shone, when his soul was driv'n
To its heaven of rest, the endless heaven,
Was the zigzag streaks that flash'd on the foam,
And illumined his spirit's path-way home!
He sunk! and the proudly crested wave
Rolls o'er the hallowed spot, his grave!

FREDERIC.

THE OATH OF CHILI.

Before the Almighty Power on high,
Whose thunders shake the vaulted sky;
By heaven and earth, by sea and air,
With hearts and hands conjoin'd we swear,
That, while from Ocean's bed the sand
Is heav'd, or flowers bedeck the land,
Or circling through the vault of heaven,
With lightning for the planet's driven;
Or from the heart the vital tide
Continues through the veins to glide;
Like free Colombia's sons, we swear,
No tyrant's galling chains to wear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: As I was, a few weeks since, "dancing attendance" (at the law's bidding) on court, in a neighboring county, I espied, on strolling through the village, a sign-board over the door of the *Jail*, with a huge pair of *Shears* painted on it. At first view, an idea struck me that the *Shears* were intended as emblematical of the hazard a man run of losing his *ears*, if he suffered himself to become a tenant of that building; but on further inquiry, I found out my mistake; the sign was that of a *Tailor*, and the *shears* a very significant emblem of his craft. The following impromptu, was immediately suggested to me:

The *jailor* and *tailor* are here all the same;
The jailor and tailor is ***.** by name.
If *confinement* you need, or *clothes* you want made.
The jailor and tailor here drive the same trade.

FROM THE ALBANY ADVERTISER.

NEWSPAPERS IN SCHOOLS.

Newspapers have been introduced as a part of the regular exercise of the scholars, in the academy at Plattsburg. This cannot but have a most beneficial effect on the minds of the scholars, and we have long wondered that the practice has not generally obtained in our seminaries of education. It certainly must be as profitable to our youth, to be informed of the events of the day, both in our own country and in foreign lands, as it is to spend their time in reading the accounts of quarrels of the gods, and loves of the goddesses, of heathen mythology.

Mr. Prescott, the teacher of the Plattsburg academy, deserves and will undoubtedly receive the warm thanks of the parents of children committed to his care.

From a Rochester (New York) Paper.

Married, at Henrietta, (N. York) Capt. Samuel Currier to Miss Mary Archer. This is the *seventh* wife of Captain Currier; his *sixth* was buried but three weeks before he espoused the seventh.

"Whoso findeth a good *wife* findeth a good thing."

N. B. Since the above was in type, we learn that Mrs. C. has, *with* or *without* provocation, left the bed and board of Capt. Currier, leaving him again a *disconsolate* widower.

LOPE DE VEGA.

The celebrated Spanish poet, and dramatist of the 17th century, is said to have published 24,300,000 lines of poetry, and to have prepared for the stage 1800 plays. He was, for a large part of his life, the pride of the people and the favourite of the nobility. Strangers thronged to see him, and even the haughty Philip offered him public marks of admiration and respect. He was a volunteer in the great armada, and left a monument of his prejudices against England in his Dragonted, a poem on the death of Sir Francis Drake. In the performance he informs the reader that the word dragon, in his lines, when used without other explanation, is intended to denote that admiral. His eulogist Montalvin, has given the following sketch of his disposition—'His temper was ruffled with but those who took snuff before company; with the grey who dyed their locks; with men who, born of women, spoke ill of the sex; with priests, who believed in gypsies; and with persons, who, without intention of marriage, asked others their age.' *Bost. Spectator.*

Agar said, "give me neither poverty nor riches; and this will ever be the prayer of the wise." Our incomes should be like our shoes, if too small, they will gall and pinch us, but, if too large, they will cause us to stumble, and to trip. But wealth, after all, is a relative thing, since he that has little, and wants less, is richer than he that has much, but wants more. True contentment depends not upon what we have, but upon what we would have; a tub was large enough for Diogenes; but a world was too little for Alexander.

[FROM THE NEW HAVEN REGISTER.]

METHODISTS.

The following shows the increase of Communicants in the Methodist Church in the United States, since 1775, as taken from the Minutes of the Conferences:

	Whites.	Coloured.	Travelling Preachers.
In 1773	3,148		19
1780	8,504		42
1785	13,000		104
1790	45,919	11,682	227
1795	48,121	12,170	313
1800	51,442	13,452	287
1805	95,629	24,316	4 3
1810	139,836	34,724	480
1815	167,971	46,187	704
1820	218,033	38,753	904
1825	291,607	49,433	1314

The increase last year, was 19,672 members, and 42 Travelling Preachers.

There are 4000 or more Local Preachers, besides those who are constantly travelling.

We see, in the above statements, abundant cause to be thankful to the Great Head of the Church, for the great things that He hath done for His people: And yet, while we rejoice, it becometh us to rejoice with trembling, lest the light that is in us become darkness; and pray for the continuance of that Holy Spirit, by whose agency this great work hath been effected—that it may be poured out still more gloriously than heretofore. H. B.

New-Haven, 3d Nov. 1825.

Matches wherein one party is all passion, and the other all indifference, will assimilate about as well as ice and fire. It is possible that the fire will dissolve the ice, but it is most probable that the fire will be extinguised in the attempt.

ENGLISH JUDGES AND LAWYERS.

In Edward the Third's reign, the lord chief justice of the king's bench had a salary of 66*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and the ordinary judges 40*l.* per annum. Sir Thomas Moore received, as lord chancellor of England, 400*l.* It is said however, that sir Edward Coke made about 600*l.* per annum. "It does not seem too much to assert," says Gilbert, "that in the reign of Elizabeth, 10*l.* would approach nearer to the purchase of a complete English law library than 1500*l.* at present." The judges, says Fortescue, in his dedication to Prince Edward, were not accustomed to sit more than 3 hours a day, (from 8 until 11.) They passed the remainder of the day in studying the laws, and reading the holy scriptures.

An act of Henry the 4th, excluded lawyers from parliament, because they were generally, at that time, stipendiaries of men of property, and considered as retainers. In the 20th of James the 1st, a proclamation was issued, directing the voters for members of parliament not to choose curious and wrangling lawyers, who may seek reputation by stirring needless questions.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

The Baltimore American contains a communication, signed "Marylander," from which it appears that books are about to be opened in that city, for the investment of capital in a scheme of commercial intercourse with Africa. We presume the idea of this traffic has been suggested by the formation of an English Company for a similar purpose; and we think it probable that, under judicious direction, such an intercourse might be made a source of considerable profit. The communication to which we refer, thus explains the object of the institution, and the means by which it is proposed to carry it into successful operation:

Our object is to afford facilities to the free coloured people of Maryland, and of the U. States, to procure *their own passage* to the land of their fathers, by opening a trade with 40,000,000 of inhabitants in Africa; by supplying them with the necessities of life, and receiving the produce of their soil instead of slaves, to return. This benevolent object may be effected.

The exports from this country will be manufactured articles of small bulk; those received from them, will be much more bulky, and consequently three fourths of the vessels in this trade would be under the necessity of going out in ballast, and afford a favourable opportunity to colonists to procure a passage. They would reduce the price to Africa so low as to be within the reach of every coloured person in America. By uniting the tranportation of colonists with a lucrative commerce, it will be reduced to an every day business, and quickened by the keen principles of self-interest, which will always procure the most favourable terms.

Books will shortly be opened in this city for raising a stock for this purpose. We ask not for donations to be made, for carrying blacks to Africa without any exertions on their own part; but we ask for an investment of stock, which promises a handsome return, and at the same time offers an opportunity to our coloured population to obtain a passage to that country, by means of a small degree of industry and economy, without burdening any one.

NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS.

By a calculation, ingeniously made, it is found that, were the inhabitants of the known world divided into 30 parts, 19 of them are still possessed by pagans, six by Jews and Mahomedans, two by Christians of the Greek and Eastern Churches, and three by those of the Church of Rome and Protestant communion. If this calculation be accurate, Christianity, taken in its largest latitude, bears no greater proportion to the other religions than five to twenty-five, or one to five. If we regard the number of inhabitants on the face of the globe, the proportion of Christians to other religionists is not much greater; for according to a calculation made, the inhabitants of the world amount to about 800,000,000, and its Christian population to only 200,000,000; viz. in Asia, 2,000,000; Europe 177,000,000; America, 18,000,000; the Greek and Eastern Churches, 30,000,000; the Papists, 100,000,000; the Protestants, 70,000,000. The Pagans are estimated at 461,000,000; Mahommedans at 130,000,000; the Jews at 9,000,000. If a generation last 30 years, then in that space 800,000,000 will be born and die; consequently 73,059 suffer death every day, 3044 every hour, 51 every minute, and nearly one every second.

It is a truth, illustrated by daily observation, that if rogues would exercise the same ingenuity, sagacity, and industry, in any honest calling, that they do in their thieving and swindling employments, they would make independent fortunes in less time than it now takes them to pass through the various grades of retribution, from the thirty days' confinement for petty larceny, to the gallows. These remarks suggested themselves to our minds while we were reading a notice in a New York paper, wherein it is stated that "a female imposter is going about the streets of that city for the nefarious purpose of inveigling children out of their clothes. The Statesman informs that the little daughter of Mr. Conklin, was a few days since accosted by her, and after some promises and persuasions, cajoled of her mantle and beads: and that another child was met by the same person, and by promises of dolls and candies, stripped of most of her clothing."

FROM THE CARLISLE (PENN,) VOLUNTEER.

THE PLANETS.

It is worthy of notice, that on last Friday, the 7th inst. no less than four planets, viz: Jupiter, Mars, Venus and Mercury, were all in the same sign, and the three first not many degrees apart. They all rose about 3 o'clock in the morning, following each other in a train, presenting to the view a beautiful and sublime sight. Who would suppose on viewing these orbs which sparkle like burning drops of light, that they are worlds like our own, travelling through the vast abyss with a velocity scarcely credible, and yet with a regularity and exactness far surpassing any works of art—apparently close together, and yet millions of miles asunder—seemingly moving backwards and forwards, and yet travelling constantly onward round the great fountain of light and heat, nourished by his warmth and chained by his influence!

But what surpasses all, is the discovery that the attraction of these numerous bodies, which seemed to mar their harmony and tend to their destruction, is, on the contrary, part of the amazing machinery which gives stability and permanency to the solar system. Well may we exclaim with Thomson,

"Was ever faltering tongues of man,
Almighty Father, silent in thy praise,
Thy works themselves would raise a general voice,
Even in the depths of solitary woods,
By human foot untrod, proclaim thy power,
And to the choir celestrial Thee resound,
The eternal cause, support, and end of all!"

Powhatan Ellis, Esq. has been selected by the Governor of Mississippi to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of David Holmes, Esq.

New Boot and Shoe Shop.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and all others, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Krider, on Main Street, a few doors north of the Court-House, where he has opened a Shop for the manufacturing of *BOOTS AND SHOES*, of all kinds. Having just received a new Stock of the best Philadelphia *Leather*, and all the necessary Trimmings, he feels warranted in assuring the public, that he will be able to do all kinds of work in his line of business, in the most substantial manner, and after the most approved fashions of the day. All orders for work, either from the neighborhood, or from a distance, shall be executed on the shortest notice, and on very liberal terms. The public are invited to give his new shop a fair trial. HENRY SMITH.

Salisbury, Nov. 1*st*, 1825. 3mt94

N. B.—Reasonable credits will be extended to responsible customers.

An Elegant Pannel GIG

IS offered For Sale: it is nearly new, and is believed to be as substantially constructed, and as handsomely and fashionably finished, as any *GIG* in this part of the country. It will be sold low, and payments made accommodating. For further particulars, inquire of the Printer of this paper. [78] *Salisbury, Oct.* 3, 1825.

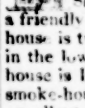
Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *Houses and Lots* in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of *Land*, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy. 67

July 13, 1825. ROBERT WORKE.

For Sale,



MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825. 55

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts. G. M.

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

SEPTEMBER Session, 1825: Caveat to the will of John Heath, dec'd: Baxter Heath and wife, and others, *vs.* David Banks and his wife, Jane and the children and heirs at law of Milly Tharp, dec'd. to wit: Lydia, intermarried with Stephen Shelton; Elizabeth, intermarried with —— Johnson; Sally, intermarried with Nathan Coulson; James Tharp, and William Tharp; John Brooks, and his children, to wit: Jenny Brooks, Baxter Brooks, John and Sally Brooks, who are minors under the age of twenty one years, and who appear by their guardians John Brooks, and others.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the above named defendants live out of the State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, as to them, for six weeks, that unless they appear at our next Court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday of December next, and plead or answer to the said caveat, judgment will be taken, pro confesso, as to them.

6?87 MATT. R. MOORE, c. c. c.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. term, 1825. William Hines, admr. *vs.* William Faires: Original attachment, returned levied on 100 acres of land. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment rendered in his favor pro confesso.

Test: R. SIMONTON, Clk.

Price adv. $4. 3mt89

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October sessions, 1825. Nehemiah Hearne *vs.* Joseph Cooper: attachment; Benj. Coyle, Demarcus Palmer, summoned as garnishees. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appears at the next county court to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, replevy or plead, judgment will be entered against him for the amount of the plaintiff's demands.

'88 JOHN B. MARTIN, Clk.

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

SEPTEMBER sessions, 1825: Lewis D. Schwenitz, *vs.* Beazley and Webb; judicial attachment, levied on 3478 acres of land, the property of Edmund Beasley.

In this case, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant, Edmund Beasley, appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday of December next, and replevy and plead, judgment will be entered by default against him.

MATT. R. MOORE, c. c. c.

Price adv. $2. 6?87

Coppersmith's Tools.

FOR sale, a full set of *Coppersmith's Tools*. Apply to ALBERT TORRENCE, jr.

Salisbury, Nov. 14, 1825. 84

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wesley Reynolds & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

ROBERT HAMILTON.
WESLEY REYNOLDS.

The subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the late firm of Wesley Reynolds & Co. returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and begs leave to inform them that he will keep a regular supply of *MERCHANDIZE*, as heretofore, at his store, near the east corner of the Court-House, in Statesville. WESLEY REYNOLDS.

Statesville, Oct. 22, 1825. 3mt94

Factorage and Commission

BUSINESS.

THE subscribers continue the *FACTORAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS*, as usual, on Edmondston's wharf, and solicit a continuance of the liberal support they have heretofore had from their country friends. They may rely upon the strictest attention and punctuality to their business. Moderate *cash* advances will be made on all consignments, on receiving Receipts or Bills of Lading for Produce shipped to their address.

All those who are indebted to the subscribers, or to our JOHN ROBINSON, are expected to make payment the ensuing season.

JOHN ROBINSON & CO.

Charleston, Sept. 27, 1825. 3mt93

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAY street, Fayetteville, offer for sale, just received,

75 bbls. muscovado sugar
125 Bags coffee
20 Hhds. 1st quality molasses
1500 Bush'l. Liverpool salt
20 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar
20 Bags pepper
20 " Spice
95 " Race ginger
10 quarter casks sweet Malaga Wine
20 bbls. N. E. Rum
10 " Northern Gin
10 " Tanners Oil
20 Tons Iron, *Swedes*
2000 lb. Blistered Steel
4000 " German Steel
500 " Cast Steel
175 Kegs wro't and cut Nails and Brads
30 Boxes cotton and wool Cards
50 " 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass
100 Bags Shot
75 Kegs FFF and FF Powder
100 Reams wrapping paper
50 " writing paper
3 tons Logwood
Hhds. Copperas
200 lb. Bengal Indigo
200 " Spanish Indigo
1500 " Madder
2500 " Alum
1500 " Saltpetre
25 coils Rope
50 " Cotton Bagging

with an assortment of patent medicines, and paints, dry and in oil.

ALSO,

a complete assortment of Wool machine Cards, always on hand. 2mt89

Oxford Male Academy.

THE Examination of the Students in this Institution, will commence on Monday the 14th of November next, and the Report thereof be read on Wednesday the 16th.

The first Session of 1826, will commence on the 2d Monday in January, as heretofore under the charge of Mr. James D. Johnson.

WM. M SNEED, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 16. 4t87

Taken up and Committed

TO the jail of Davidson county on the 9th instant, a negro man named *THORNTON*, who says he belongs to Thomas Way of Tennessee. Said negro appears to be about twenty years of age, yellow complexion, stout made, and has a remarkable scar on his face. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES WISEMAN, *Sheriff.*

Lexington, Nov. 16th 1825. 3t87

Town Constable's Sale.

WILL be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 31st day of December next, a certain Lot of ground in said town of Salisbury, on which there is a dwelling, store-house, and out-houses, situated on Main-street, south-east of the court-house, adjoining the premises of Albert Torrence, and George Miller, and now in the occupancy of Ebenezer Dickson—Sold as the property of Thomas Todd, by order of the Commissioners of the town of Salisbury, for arrears of *Taxes*. 7t90

AARON WOOLWORTH,

Nov. 9, 1825. *Town Constable.*

The Editors of the Raleigh Register, will please insert the above advertisement once a week for six weeks, and send their account to this office, and it shall be paid.

Baptists, beware of Impostors.

THE *Sandy Creek Baptist Association*, in Session at Friendship Meeting House, Moore county, N. C. 24th day October, 1825, having learned that Mark Andrews, Randolph Mabry, Leonard Prather, and Elisha Revel, are *pretending* to preach the Gospel in the Regular Baptist churches in this State, deem it their duty to publish to those churches, and to their brethren in general, that *said* Andrews, Mabry, Prather and Revel, are excommunicants from churches connected with their body. 3?86

By order. NAT. G. SMITH, *Clerk.*

State of North-Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COUNTY Court, June term, 1825. Charles M'Dowell *vs.* David Greenlee: orignal attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Greenlee, is an inhabitant of another government: Therefore, ordered, that publication be made in the "Western Carolinian," successively, for six weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at the term of said court to be held for Buncombe county, at the court-house in Asheville, on the first Monday in January, 1826, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him accordingly.

6?90 Test: JOHN MILLER, Clk.